

Quebec

Quebec is the largest of the Canadian provinces and second in population. The economy of the province focusses around the metropolitan area of Montreal, Canada's largest city and chief port. Its strategic export and import position has led to a great concentration of manufacturing, commerce and shipping.

Two-thirds of all income in Quebec is derived from manufactures. Abundant resources of timber, hydro-electric power and non-ferrous metals make pulp and paper and smelting the leading industries. Manufacturing in Quebec is, however, highly diversified. There is extensive production of textiles, leather and rubber goods. Nearly 90 per cent of Canada's tobacco industry is located here. In all, this province turns out about 31 per cent of total Canadian manufactures.

Quebec's principal agricultural area lies in the valley of the St. Lawrence and in the adjacent Eastern Townships, extending from the river to the United States boundary. Farming is diversified. The dairy industry is highly developed. Maple sugar, tobacco and sugar beets are important specialized crops. Many farmers are part-time fishermen and lumbermen.

Mining likewise is important. The most extensive deposits of asbestos in the world are found in the south-eastern corner of the province. Copper, silver, chrome, zinc and tungsten are also mined in Quebec.

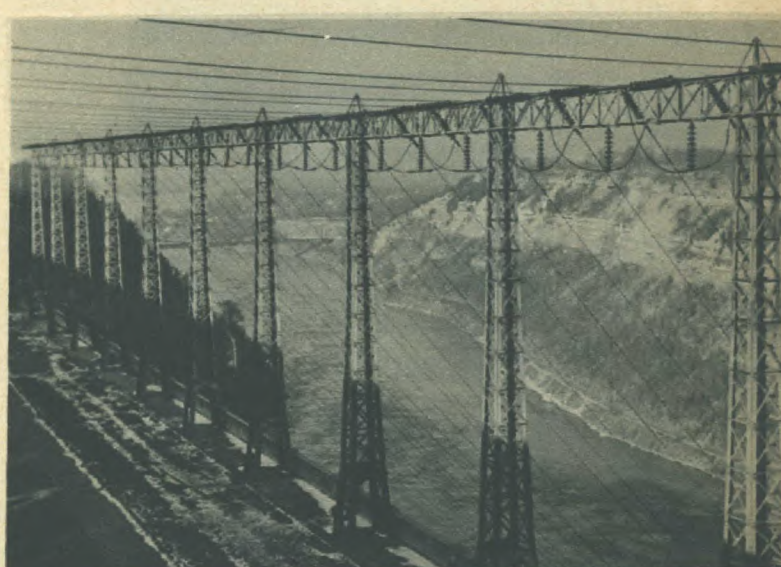
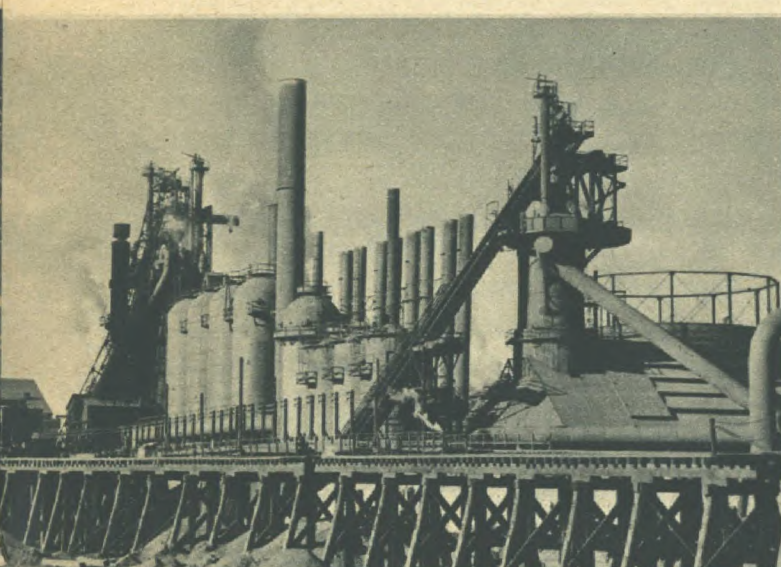


Ontario

Blessed by both nature and circumstance, the province of Ontario, with close to one-third of Canada's population, contains the most balanced regional economy in the country. It is rich in natural resources—fertile agricultural lands in the southern peninsula, the Ottawa valley and the northern Clay Belt; abundant timber and pulpwood; a wealth of precious and base metals; extensive sources of water power. Ontario's position in the centre of Canada—resting upon the waterways of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and close to the coal and steel of the northern United States—has made it a natural centre for Canadian manufacturing and the distribution and financial activities which go along with industry.

In the north, the nickel and copper of the Sudbury area, the silver of Cobalt, the gold of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake are the basis of a thriving mining industry which accounts for nearly half the total Canadian mineral output. Lumber, woodpulp and paper are also key products of northern Ontario.

Southern Ontario's soil and climate support a highly diversified agriculture, with a happy combination of mixed farming and specialized crops—livestock, poultry, dairy products, tobacco, fruits and vegetables. The wide range of farm products, with nearby markets, makes Ontario's agriculture the most profitable in Canada.



Canadian-grown wool is prepared for combing.

Aluminum ingots produced at Arvida, Quebec.

Chemist tests samples of gold ore.

Blast furnaces produce pig iron to make steel.

Hydro development at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Steel spheres store ingredients of synthetic rubber.

